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LOCAL NEWS.-The City and Suburban News Bures. of the United Prices and New York Associate Prices is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and occuments for public use instantly dis nated to the press of the whole country.

The Conspiracy Against Capital and Character.

There is an open conspiracy in this State and city against the commercial prosperity and business supremacy of New York. No effort that malignity and ingenuity can suggest is spared to discourage the investment of capital in great business enterprises, or to harass and destroy such capital as is already so employed. The whole tendency of this movement is to apply to this metropolis the principles and methods of the State of Kansas, and to forbid all business initiative, if not make it impossible, and thus to precipitate a general ruin. There is no business that is exempt; for while the attack is at present aimed at capital and wealth, there are none, however humble be their possessions, that may escape its final consequences.

The so-called Sugar Trust, a typical example of the modern idea of scientific principle applied to the prosecution of business, is made the subject of legislative inquisition. This inquisition is fashioned upon the style and procedure adopted by the leading enemies of the public welfare in the ranks of the contemporary press. It is coarse, mean, and vulgar. It appeals to the sympathies of the depraved and to the passions of the ignorant and brutal.

It succeeds in disclosing that the so-called trust is not in any sense a trust within the letter or the spirit of the law; that it manufactures sugars cheaper than anywhere else; that it sells sugar at a lower price than it was ever sold at before; that it employs more men and pays them higher wages than ever before in the history of the sugar industry; and that it makes a great deal of money. In fact, it is an industry which is capitalized in a plain mathematical ratio to its earning capacity, and which is conducted with the strictest reference to the fundamental law of supply and demand.

The combination of intelligence and capital which succeeds in making a commodity of universal use more cheaply and of higher quality than any one else can make it, and which in so doing seeks and attains the ordinary and legitimate reward of all business enterprise, is denounced as a malignant and a criminal conspiracy against the public welfare.

If allowed to proceed uninterrupted to its natural end, this assault upon character and upon property would ruin New York. All business initiative would shrivel up and disappear and we should presently have nothing left but our position and our climate. Fortunately it cannot go very far, because the forces behind it are impotent for permanent evil. We have pointed out of Duty on Parts of the Bottles." more than once before that these periodical assaults upon combined capital are invariably corrupt in their origin. Just as we have never known a wrongful or illegal combination of capital to survive, so we have never known an attack upon a sound and lawful one that had not its origin in criminal stockjobbing or newspaper blackmail. The present agitation is no exception. It is fostered and promoted by the most pestilential influences that ever achieved a temporary foothold within the boundaries of this Commonwealth.

The Second Lesson.

The first lesson elucidated by the New York Senate Trust Investigating Committee, was that the biggest trust in this part of the country, the Sugar Trust, is no trust at all, but a common stock company or partnership, identical with every ordinary partnership.

The second lesson, taught by Mr. SEARLES on Monday, was that this same sugar company, since its formation, has acquired nearly ten thousand partners in place of the hundred which owned its properties before, has reduced the price of sugar to the consumer, and has made wages higher for the laborers. These results have no bearing on the question of a trust's right to live, but they

are none the less interesting.

Our Fleet at Charleston.

The advance ships of Admiral Bunce's squadron had a far rougher battle with the seas, below Hatteras, than any they will endure in the programme of sham manœuvres that may be planned for them off Charleston. Unfortunately, too, the combat had its casualties, four lives lost and the injury of eight other men showing the fury of the attack of the gale.

But on the whole, the weatherly qualities of the New York, Maine, Columbia, Amphitrite, and Marblehead were well tested by this storm, and the other vessels that are to join them would presumably, in like fortunes, also show well.

The manœuvres now about to take place, and to continue, probably, for some weeks, will emphasize the great contrast between the naval warfare of to-day and that of thirty-odd years ago, when Charleston was blockaded in real war. In size, in speed, in gun power, in armor, the maximums now are enormously greater than then. The monitors, save for their double turrets, may recall somewhat vividly the days of the Weehawken, yet even with them the advance in displacement, battery power, and quality of armor is manifest.

We shall probably see a series of exercises in which a few small and fast craft will be deputed to play the part of blockade runners, aided by a speed far superior to that of any of their prototypes of war days, but also

under the drawbacks of the modern search lights and other devices for detecting their presence. As the rudiments of modern shore defence are already seen at Charleston, these can be taken into the problem as if complete.

This work will form a good beginning for the year's drill of the squadron, which will meanwhile be in trim for any other service required of it; and, if necessary, it can easily slip down pearer the Gulf.

Humbug a Danger in the Treaty. The emasculation of the Olney-Paunce fote treaty, if emasculated it is, abides in this amendment proposed by the Senate

"But no question which affects the foreign or do mestic policy of either of the high contracting par-ties, or the relations of either with any other State or power, by treaty or otherwise, shall be subject to arbitration under this treaty, except by a special Well, common sense and decent patriot-

Committee on Foreign Relations:

ism and necessary prudence never drew a cleaner or more distinctive line between the practicable and the impossible than is delineated by this amendment.

Take the second exception first. How can the trenty obligations of this Government with other powers than England become properly the subject for arbitration between this Government and England? Why, to undertake to settle our relations other powers, directly or indirectly, through a tribunal to which we were bound with England alone by a general treaty, so far from promoting universal peace would be one of the surest ways to provoke war. And then the main exception: Why should any question affecting our foreign or domestic policy go to a standing court of arbitration, except by special agreement? The exact truth about the uselessness and folly of such a project was stated with incomparable terseness by the Hon. EDWARD J. PHELPS, one of the warmest friends of peace now alive on this earth:

"Compulsory arbitration is a contradiction in terms. since that process must necessarily take place through a voluntary agreement, incapable of application until the occasion for it arises. To agree to arbitrate future controversies is one thing; actually to arbitrate an existing controversy is quite another. It is manifes there must be many cases, quite impossible to see, to which such an agreement would not apply, would be, by one side or the other, repudiated as inapplicable; and the question whether the case is within the agreement would be likely to make more trouble than the case itself. It might almost as well be hoped to prevent disputes by agreeing beforehand that we will never have them, a practicable method, undoubtedly, if it could only be settled at the same time to what disputes the agreement not to disputes should apply."

Those who take a purely sentimental view of the arbitration treaty say that the committee's amendments amend the life out of it. The truth is these amendments do not alter its working efficiency in the slightest degree. What is excised from the original scheme is either pure humbug or serious danger to American interests. And, hum bug or danger, out it ought to come!

Ladies' Gloves, Ham Slicers, Ursol D., and Other Things.

We have examined the official circular entitled "Decisions of the Board of General Appraisers," as rendered at this city in the mouth of December last. It is published under the authority of the Treasury Department. It is full of interest, not only to manufacturers, importers, dealers in merchandise, and law yers, but also to the public at large. Among the titles of the various chapters containing the decisions rendered by the General Appraisers we notice "Ladles' Gloves for Household Work," "Ham Slicers and Swedish Hunting Knives," "Horn Comb Blanks," "Men's Gloves with Thumb and Fingers Lined," "Cotton Fluting," "Iron Forgings," "Foundry Ladles," "Black Adhesive Felt," "Card Clothing with Clips Attached," "Wire Cloth," "Coal Tar Colors, Azophor Red," "Canadian Currants," "Coal Tar Preparations," "Paramidophenol and Ursol D." "Lace Bordered or Lace Cornered Handkerchiefs," and "Cost of Corking and Wiring Bottles Containing Ginger Ale, Free Our examination of the decisions has been

satisfactory. They are full of knowledge, which is expressed in exact phraseology. They furnish evidence that the General Appraisers are possessed of a large amount of expert information regarding matters that affect the revenues of the Government, the fabrication of goods, and business transactions. Close investigation on the part of the appraisers, besides a clear judgment and much artfulness, are often required. In the case of the ham slicers, for example, as in that of the horn comb blanks, that of the black adhesive felt, and that of the clips, the lines have to be drawn with the utmost accuracy. In the matter of the protest of an importer who de sired relief from the payment of extra duty upon men's leather gloves or driving gloves when lined, because those that he had imported were but partly lined, the decision was adverse. It was found that the palms and the front half of the fingers and thumbs of the gloves were lined with chamois, and the decision declared that "it is not necessary that the gloves should be wholly lined; it is sufficient if the lining is a substantial feature." So the importer's protest was overruled, and he had to pay the extra duty for the lining. It seems to us that this adjudication of the case was reasonable and proper, as well as favorable to the Government of the United States. The protest of the importer of the horn comb blanks was declared to be defective, and was therefore overruled. In another case, however, a protest was sustained. The decision is brief:

"The merchandise is invoiced as ursol P., which we find is paramidophenol and ursol D., which we find is paraphenylene diamine. These substance assessed for duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem, as coal tar colors or dyes, and are claimed to be free as coal ar preparations, not medicinal, and not colors of dyes. We find they are conitar preparations no medicinal, and not colors or dyes."

The decision in the case of the ginger-ale bottles, that is, as to the corking and wiring of them, is very elaborate; and we do not copy it, for the reason that it seems to us beyond the comprehension of those people who are not corkers, bottlers, or ginger-ale drinkers. We have not a doubt that the right thing was done in the case when the protest was overruled.

We are interested in the case entered under the title: "Ladies' Gloves for Household Work." We could not make a better statement of it than that made in the decision of the General Appraisers:

"The goods are leather gloves of sheep origin with exterior grain surface removed. They were assessed for duty under paragraph 847, act of Aug. 28, 1894. Appellants claim that the arricles are not ladies' gloves, as they are 'intended solely as a covering for the protection of the hands of domestic servants and the performance of household work, and that they are dutiable as manufactures of leather at

The goods are women's gloves of the kind worn by

"The term 'lady 'ls one of common use, viz.: 'Sales ladies.' washindles.' &c., and it is one ordinarily applied to housemaids in their sphere of society, at east. But whether the giove in question is, strictly speaking, a 'lady's' glove or not, we do not feel called

upon to desermine, as we are of the opinion that in the phrase 'ladies' or children's, 'Congress intended the word 'ladies' to be sponymous with 'women's.'
"We find that the gloves are ladies' gloves, and overrule the protest.

This decision is one that deserves to be remembered and discussed. It is fit to print under the head of "Literature" in the Rev. Dr. LTMAN ABBOTT's weekly paper, the Outlook. It partakes of the nature of the higher criticism. Yet it is illogical. It says, for example, that the leather gloves under review are of sheep origin with exterior grain surface removed, and are of the kind worn by housemaids; but "whether the glove in question is, strictly speaking, a lady's glove, we do not feel called upon to determine." How then, are we, as critics, to account for the following passage in the decision: 'The term 'lady' is one of common use, viz.: 'Salesladies.' 'washladies.' &c., and is ordinarily applied to housemaids, in their sphere of society, at least, For, we suppose, if there are washladies, not to speak of cookladies, feather-duster ladies, and pot-walloping ladies, then it must be that the leather gloves of sheep origin which they are said to wear, must be ladies' gloves. If the term lady is ordinarily applied to housemaids in their sphere, what about the sheepskin gloves, minus the grain surface, which they wear? How can an appraiser ride upon two sticks at once? Well, how did the case end? Why, the

New York importer who, in order to secure a reduction of the duty upon the articles, protested that they "were intended solely as a covering for the protection of the hands of domestic servants and others in the performance of household work," came out at the little end of the born, and had to "We find," said the Board of pay up. General Appraisers, "that the gloves are ladies' gloves, and overrule the protest."

We do not say that this decision is wholly unsound, or that it was at all unfair to the importer. We do not say that the various terms employed in it are irreconcilable with each other. But we admit that it has some eccentric features, which are sure to attract attention. It settles two important questions: that the term lady is one of common use, and that leather gloves for household work are ladies' gloves.

It is, indeed, an interesting subject. We commend it to the attention of Sorosis, the Twilight Club, the weekly Outlook, the upto-date poets, the Chicago papers, the Board of Police Commissioners, the Central Labor Union, the couples who dance at all kinds of balls, the new journalism, and the Treasury Department, under the authority of which the decisions of the Board of Appraisers are rendered.

The Advertising Business in Great Britain.

Although England is considerably behind the United States as regards most of the components of a newspaper, considerable progress has been made of late years not only with reference to news gathering, but also in the advertising department. The changes in the latter respect, some of which are wholesome and some the reverse, are discussed in the last number of the Nineteenth Century by Mr. H. J. PALMER, the editor of an influential provincial newspaper, the Yorkshire Post

The writer of this article acknowledges that to the advertiser the British press of to-day chiefly owes its prosperity. He concedes, also, that in some degree it owes to him its high character, having derived from the advertiser the firm financial basis which has enabled its conductors to pursue a policy of independence and of fidelity to the public interests. But how is unswerving fidelity to the public interests to be reconciled with the promotion of the advertiser's interests? Mr. PALMER answers that, so far as the truly representative press of Great Britain is concerned, by which he means the press that enjoys the confidence of the public, it is a fundamental rule to draw a sharp line between advertising and journalism, or, in other words, to make perfectly plain to the reader what is advertisement and what is news or editorial matter. This rule does not prevent an editor from publishing descriptive articles or news paragraphs, which, although in effect valuable advertisements of the matter treated, have been written in honest and unsolicited commendation of some invention or enterprise or commodity of legitimate interest to the public. Mr. PALMER points out that occasion often arises for action of this kind, just as occasion arises for unsparing criticism of other enterprises or commedities; and it is a matter of entire indifference to the upright journalist whether the object of the commendation or the criticism be adver-

tised on the next page or not. Such is the rule which is invariably followed by self-respecting newspapers in Engand as well as in the United States. Mr. PALMER admits, however, that the number of newspapers which maintain a high standard of honesty in this particular is smaller than it used to be; the advertiser, he says, has got it into his head, or perhaps it would be more exact to say that advertising agents have put it there, that a newspaper is nothing more than an advertising machine. He is not always satisfied with his freedom to make what use he likes of the space set apart for his purposes; he is not content with his own recommendation of his wares, but hankers after a recommendation carrying with it the whole authority of the journal he sees fit to employ. What he especially desires is the masked advertisement, or socalled reading notice, inserted in the pick of the news columns, or even on the editorial page. Mr. PALMER asserts that the English advertiser is now pursuing this line of encroachment by methods so subtle and deadly, and has already achieved so considerable a measure of success, that the time has come to invite serious attention to the menaced breach of what ought to be an inviolable principle.

The danger which threatens the reputation of the British press for honest expression of opinion and fidelity to the public interests, is not bribery in a direct sense of the word, but bribery by advertisement. The advertising agent says: " Here is an advertisement, for which I am prepared to pay at a special rate, but which, if it appears at all in your paper, must not appear among other advertisements, but must be set in news type, be classed with news, and be, in fact, indistinguishable from ordinary Mr. PALMER declares that there news." are twenty or thirty morning papers, the cream of the British daily press, which would refuse any such advertisement, and can be trusted to see that no such tricks are played upon the public. He concedes, however, that, after all, they are a minority of the daily newspapers, and that, if evening journals be included, there will be, for every newspaper manager who says 'No" to the alluring proposal of the advertising agent, half a dozen to say "Yes." He could name, he says, as easy victims British

garded as papers of reputation, and enjoy public confidence.

One part of Mr. PALMER's purpose is show to both newspaper proprietors and advertisers, not merely that this deception is cankering the British press, but also that, unless they can bring down every great journal in London and the provinces to their level, it is a suicidal practice. The device being comparatively new, as yet, newspaper readers have scarcely acquired sufficient familiarity with it to be on their guard; it is absolutely certain, however, that they will eventually learn to distrust alike the newspapers which thus sell their journalistic virtue and the schemes that are puffed in them. In Mr. PALMER's opinion there is not the slightest danger the greater British journals thus stooping to purchase advertising favor; result of their steadfast rectitude will be to draw to themselves the readers whose confidence has been abused by their weaker contemporaries. Both parties to the deception of which we have spoken, the masked advertisement or reading notice, will then be placed in the post tion of actors playing to an empty he So far as the advertiser is concerned he is already doing that to a degree which he apparently does not suspect. If one-half the ingenuity and industry that are bestowed upon this wretched game of trick advertising were brought to bear in the shape of searching investigation into the real value of the diffe ent newspapers for advertising purposes, and especially for advertisements addressed to particular classes, the advertiser himself would save a vast amount of misplaced money. It seems that in London as well as in New York the extent to which costly advertisements are given to papers absolutely worthless for their purpose is astounding. Sometimes it is due to force of habit and total ignorance of the changes which time and competition effect in the relative value of different papers; sometimes to the proneness of men in a hurry t be tripped up and secured by the first adventurer, claiming to be an advertising agent, who may chance to come in their way

We commend Mr. PALMER's remarks to advertisers in this country. What he says o the eventually suicidal effect of the masked advertisement upon both publisher and advertiser, is as true on one side of the Atlan tic as on the other. So is his warning that mere volume of circulation is no criterion of value for advertising purposes. It is the influence which a paper wields, and the social strata in which it consequently circu lates, or, in other words, the character of its circulation, which is the true test of use fulness so far as advertisers are concerned.

A Policy of Folly.

It is evident that the representatives of the free-silverites in the Senate are ready to seize, if they can, the opportunity of identifying themselves with the sentiment of opposition to the arbitration treaty arranged by Secretary OLNEY and Lord SALISBURY. If they succeed in this desire, they will ac quire for their party a power and vitality which will multiply many times its chance of recovering from the tremendous over throw of 1896.

The treaty can do no good, and, in any form, it may do harm. It is contrary to our traditions, and to any theory of statesman ship conceived in unalloyed devotion to the future interests and greatness of the United States. It is dyed ineradicably with the crabbed and unaccountable indifference to the dignity and progress of this country with which our affairs have been adminis tered during the Mugwump dispensation. I sprang from the perverse Mugwumpish willingness to see England's existing advantages over us perpetuated. It is urged mainly by emotional and high-sounding an tagonism to American politics and politi cians, from the Postmaster to the Senator It is contrary to political sense. It would be an act of great national unwisdom if it should be adopted.

It would be extremely unfortunate, there fore, if the bulk of Republican strength is the Senate, which represents the cause of honest money there, should give to the si ver men the chance of showing that they are the opposition to this treaty, and that its ratification is chargeable to the other side During the three years before the Presider tial nominations of 1896 GROVER CLEVE LAND succeeded in making the opponents of the Democratic party the keepers and defenders of about every idea that is precious to American sentiment. It would b supreme, even criminal, folly for the Re publicans to repeat the same process for the benefit of the free silver party.

The Pensions of Our Policemen.

Senator FORD introduced last week a bill to amend the law relative to the pensioning of retired policemen in this town. The sub stance of the bill was thus stated in the despatches from Albany:

"Providing that roundamen and patrolmen hereto fore released or dismissed from the New York city police force shall be placed on the roll of the pens

Concerning this measure, a correspondent writes with some indignation: "One would hardly suppose that a member of our Legis lature would have the impudence to intro duce a bill rewarding dishonesty, incapacity neglect of duty, and other crimes, after the members of the police have been tried, found guilty, and punished; but here you are."

This criticism is manifestly based upor mismderstanding of the exact force of the word "dismissed." Our correspondent assumes that it means dishonorable dismissal for cause, and that by Senator Ford's amendment the culprits of the past are to be admitted to the same pension privileges as the faithful and deserving veterans of the present.

If that were the case, the proposed amendment would indeed be an outrage and a scandal almost unparalleled. But we have procured the full text of the bill in ques tion, and find that as printed the amend ment merely adds to existing law a clause fixing the amount to be paid to roundsmen and patrolmen entitled to pensions under the general provisions of the present law. This is the Ford amendment:

"And to each roundsman and patrolman heretofor relieved and dismissed from said force and service and placed on the roll of said pension fund as herein before provided: to each roundaman seven hundr and fifty dollars, and to each patrolman seven hun

The Police Pension Fund law, as previously amended by successive enactments the last being the act of 1895, uses the words 'relieved and dismissed" with regard to all cases of honorable retirement for age, disa bility, or long service, and admission to the pension roll. It specifies the amount that shall be paid to chiefs of police, to inspectors, and to captains, sergeants, and detective sergeants; but it leaves indeterminate the amount of the pension of the rounds man or the patrolman, merely providing that such pension shall be not less than onehalf of the full salary of the officer so rejournals which, although not coming within tired. Senator FORD's amendment proposes the pale of the highest class, are yet re- a definite sum in the case of roundsmen and

patrolmen; but it neither changes the SOME PROJECTS REFORE CONGRESS. method of pensioning nor enlarges in any

way the class entitled to pensions There is therefore no such mare's nest in this bill as our esteemed correspondent imagines he has discovered. Officers "dismissed" in the sense in which he understands the term, will draw pensions no more than heretofore. The only question is as to the propriety and expediency of fixing the roundsmen's and natrolmen's pensions at the figures specified, and on that point the Legislature will do well to get the opinions of the Hon, THEODORE ROOSEVELT and his associate Commissioners.

There is not a business conducted by a trus that has not reduced the price of the article dealt in.-Richmond Times.

Good; but even if that were not so, there can e no legal warfare against trusts that doesn't strike at the root of business, the foundation of

We continue to receive letters which at tempt to explain away the infidelity of the school of theologians from which Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT has obtained his lessons on Bibileal criticism; but we cannot burden the columns of Tun Sun with them, for they all beg the question. For instance, along and very wellwritten letter coming from Brooklyn says: However thoroughly one believes the Bible, certain allowance must be made for things im-possible of belief." How can any one believe the Bible thoroughly and at the same time find things in it "impossible of belief?" The truth is, such men do not believe in the Bible. They only believe in the things in the Bible which commend themselves to their belief. If a thing, the story of Jonan and the whale, or any other Scriptural narrative, seems to them impossible, they do not believe it. That is, they to not believe in the supernatural character of the Bible, upon which alone its religious authority must depend. They only believe in it as they believe in any other book.

Why are the demagogues howling against the "Sugar Trust"? Is it because sugar is now cheaper and better than ever before in the history of its manufacture? Is that consequence of combination a heinous crime agains the people?

Several of the most important newspa pers of the Southern cities have defended with much earnestness the Southern text books of history whose bitter spirit of animosity against the North was shown in many quotations from them which we recently made. Do those journals stop to consider that such his torical perversions and the perpetuation of feellogs so rancorous tend to the serious injury of all Southern interests by frightening away capital? People are not disposed to invest money in communities where the hostility to them is so

The more difficult your community is to govern—as the history of the world has shown the smaller should the number of your governors be. The hardest thing in the world to govern is a disciplined and armed force, and manhind has agreed that the person to govern it is one Colonel or one General—Livening Past.

What do you want, LARRY? Would a king suft you? But suppose the king should get tired of your howling and send you to a dungeon or deport you back to Claughbawn?

Halifax is a well-defended sort of place, with likely fortifications, a citadel, and a harbor which, in time of fog, no vessel is likely to enter save under misapprehension. In the winter time it is also defended by Cape Sable which, though measurably remote, is an important station for ships, many of which are always to be found there. Halifax is further remarkable for the worst games of lawn tennis and the most extraordinary ale now anywhere to be found; and its population is thoroughly loyal and beautiful. Nobody has been truly bappy who has never been in Halifax of a Saturday afternoon and heard the music and beheld a gallant soldlery in the Spring Gardens. But wos threatens this city of the gods. The Ancient and Honerable Artillery Company of Boston, which organized a famine in Great Britain last year, is said to be resolved to go to Halifax this year. If Hallfax is wise it will shut its gates, open its fortifications, and surround itself with water. Nothing else will save it from devastation. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is lovely, but it is very terrible; and all the Canadian mutton and other supplies, solid or fluent, in the Dominion we ot be a day's rations for those veterans of a hundred sights.

The Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, the Sage larly sturdy American citizen with no more rotary motion in his topworks than his vocation as a Populist chief in Minnesota makes necessary. In view of his eminence as a Populist and a Sage, it is saddening to find him in a limp mood. "I am afraid," he savs, "that we are not yet educated to the pitch of the initiative and the referendum." To what education, then, may a Populist hope to attain? Of what use or beauty, then, is anything? The initiative an referendum is or are something which every good Populist family ought to have in the house, As a mere exercise in pronunciation the initiative and referendum are or is beyond price. It or they is or are promotive of memory and deliberation. The ancient habit of walking or trying to walk the chalk line after lying "supine beneath the vine," as Mr. FLACCES and Mr. EUGENE FIELD sang, has been superseded by this more efficient test. "Say 'initiative and referendum, and say it quick," is an inquiry which students of equilibrium now address to doubtful examples of the same, all over the world. The initiative and referendum must and shall be preserved. It or they, and even if they are it, must not be allowed to follow the Agricultural Sub-Treasury into the vale of Populist magical dark mysteries forgotten.

TILDEN AND ARBITRATION.

Warning Against Submitting the Inter ests of the United States to a Tribunal' Majority Vote.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ninth day of February, the anniversary of the birth of Samuel J. Tilden, recalls to us his many public virtues and his patriotic self-abnegation at a critical time in our country's history. His refusal to sanction a raffle for the Presidency, and to lend his support to the Electoral Commission scheme, which by a vote of "eight to seven" deprived the nation of its legally elected President, commend his foresight and wisdom and admonish us at this time to look with an eye of suspicion upon an omnibus treaty with England, which by a vote of "three to two" seems, in advance, to barter away and to surrender the important pational issues that may arise in the future.

The experience of electoral arbitration in 1877 by a vote of 8 to 7 suggests distrust of a blanket plan of national arbitration by a vote of 3 to 2, especially when the third man, uncon templated and unknown, is to be appointed by a power representing the party of monarchy against the party of republicanism. Let us recall the great public lessons and

achievements of Mr. Tilden's lilustrious life and do honor to his name by a vigilant regard for our country's interests. ALBERT E. HENSCHEL

The Murphys.

From the Sunday Democrat.

There can be little doubt of the antiquity of the furphy name and the origin of the crest which is "On a chapeau gules or red, turned up crmine, a iton rampant, also gules or red holding between paws a garb or." The Clan O'Morchoe or Murenada (Anglicized Murphy) were a princely race, as the chapeau or cap of dignity sypthes, and that they were redoubt-able is incontroversible, therefore the adoption of a lion, the embled of strength and courage, is meet, and to exemplify the motio "Fortis e: Respitalis" the garb or sheaf of golden wheat a complete. O'Donovan gives their origin from Murchails Ma Gaoidheat or furrogh, the Irishman a brother of the Dergod ale Burrogh, King of Leinster, who sold his country to the monarch Henry II. of England, and the souriques "D'Norrogh, the Irishman," was given to distinguish him from his recreant brother, whose name

Various Interesting Measures That Have

Been Introduced for Consideration. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. A novel resolution before the Senate, where Mr. Morrill intro duced it by request, directs the Commissioner of Labor to "print the names of the heads of families and the items connected therewith, as shown by the first Federal census," that of 1890. To enable him to furnish the facts, \$10,000 is appropriated, with the further sum of \$40,000 for 10,000 bound copies of the same which is at the rate of S4 per copy. It does not distinctly appear who desires this work to be performed, nor whether the information thus gathered is intended to point any mora for the cause of labor to-day.

Another bill, introduced by Mr. Savres, provides that the Commissioner of Labor shall hereafter take all censuses, beginning with the next, or twelfth. For this purpose his salary is to be raised to \$6,000, and he is to have an increased office force, which is specified. It is to be presumed that Commissioner Wright would consent to this increase of daties, honors, and income.

There is a bill pendlog to prohibit the em ployment of prison labor on Government buildings, which may reate some astonish-

ployment of prison labor on Government buildings, which may reate some astonishment. The explanation of the Committee on Labor is that there is no such employment now known, but that there implies the and this is a measure of precaution.

A hasty examina ion of the stacks, cubits high, of bills, resolutions, and reports in any modern Congress might lead to the impression that the chief husiness of that body, so far as concerns the number of bills acted upon, is that of passing of individual pension measures. There are certainly multitudes of such bills, and a few have a public interest. One of them is for the pensioning of Mrs. C. G. Lee of Chap. Va., as being the 87-year-old dau thter of a Revolutionary solder. Another is for granting a pension to Mrs. Adanis Huard, widow of Hypolite Huard. The Pension of ice had rejected the late Hypolite's claim, as a Mexican war voteran, on the around that, although be enlisted in the Louisiana Light Artillery, it never went any nearer Mexico than Fort Jackson, not very far below New Orleans; and that mounting guard over the guns there for a short time did not entitle him to a pension for iffe. When, therefore, it came to the case of Mrs. Huard, who married the soldier some rears after the war, those in charge of it applied to Congress and the Senate passed the bill without ado.

There is an interesting bill pending for "pensioning persons in the civil service." It is to be done on the self-acting principle, the fund for the purpose being raised by percentage deductions of salaries. How long it would take to raise salaries all around, in order to make good the deductions, and then, perhaps, to make outright appropriations for these pensions is a matter for speculation.

A bill to incorporate the National Grand Lodge of the Order of the Sons of Hermann evidently interests a portion of the public.

So does a bill to enable Flagstaff to issue bonds for constructing a water system. The report on this bill noted that Flagstaff to issue bonds for constructing a water system. The

by rall fifty miles, and "the business portion of the town has been destroyed by fire four, times, and insurance rates are excessive." It did not take long for Congress to provide the desired relief for Fingstaff.

A bill to piace Bieberbick, Frederick, Long, and Connell on the enlisted retired list of the army recalls a story of adventure and suffering, these men being survivors of Greely's Arctic expedition.

The bill to provide for the naturalization of the Metlakahtlen and other Indians, upon the Annete Islands, has a certain interest because, if memory serves, this is one of the areas which the Dominion/map makers are gobbling up by the easy process of shifting the boundary lins.

A bill granting "thirty days of sick leave annually, with pay, to the emplorees of the Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing" is worth mention. It was introduced by Mr. Burrows, and provides that these thirty days may, I. special cases, be extended to sixty, and also that sick leaves shall be "in addition to the annual leave of absence of thirty days" now granted by way of vacation.

Mr. Free's bill, as printed, provides for il-

of absence of thirty days
way of vacation.

Mr. Frye's bill, as printed, provides for illuminating the public buildings in Washington from sunset until 11 P. M. "on Feb. 22, June 14, July 4, and such other days as may be designated by proper authority for patriotic celebration." This may set people triotic celebration."

be designated by proper authority for pa-triotic celebration." This may set people thinking about June 14.

A pending bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue leases for twenty years or less of North Semidi, South Semidi, Uko-mok, Long, Little Koniushi, Pearl, Carlson, Little Naked, and Marmot Islands in Alaska, for breeding and domesticating blue and sil-ver foxes.

Barry County's Rallway System

From the St. Louis Globe Democral.

Cassviller, Mo., Feb. 6.—Barry county has the distinction of being one of, if not the only county, that possesses an entire railroad system within its borders. The Cassville and Western is unique in not only being entirely within one county, but in the manner of running nearly one-baif its trains, which are the most economically transported of any trains in the world.

The western terminus of this line is at Exeter, where it connects with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, and its eastern at this place, where are situated its offices, car sheds, &c. The difference in altitude being about 240 feet, makes a good grade along the four and a fraction miles of its length, which, being quite uniform, makes it possible to run from Exeter to Cassville without mutive power other than gravity. The present schedule calls for three west-bound and four cast-bound trains daily, and whenever necessary "extras" are run either way. When it is desired to run a "special" cast-bound train, the requisite number of cars are hauled to Exeter and left on top of the hill. At the appointed hour they are turned loose, and in about nine to eleven minutes are stopped in front of the Cassville depot. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

One Compositor's Work. From the Philadelphia Record.

Sixty-five years ago Hiram Lukens entered the Intelligencer office at Doylestown to learn printing, and he is there yet, setting type as fast as anybody around the place. His record printing, and he is there yet, setting type as fast as anybody around the place. His record of continuous service with one establishment is probably unequalled in the business. Several times the management has changed, but he has never left his case. Three sets of floor boards have worn away under his feet in that long time, and 130 pairs of thick-soled boots have been put on the retired list. For over 19,500 working days his eyes have been trained on the type, but still his vision is unimpaired, and he handles the smallest size with ease.

It is fair to estimate that he has set and distributed an average of 8,000 ems of type a day, or a total in sixty-five y-sars of 16d,000,000 ems. This is equal to 28,888 columns of common type—enough for all the reading matter in the Record for over a year and a half. Besides attending to ordinary duties he has trained at least 150 apprentices, but not one of the lot could ever show so clean a proof as he. Very few of them approached him in point of rapid composition.

Tons of Hawaiian Pol for Chicago. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Prim the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

CRICAGO, Feb. 5.—Ten tons of poi are on the way to Chicago, and this city will be the distributing centre for a new food which has just been imported from the Hawaiian islands. This is the first shipment of the taro root to the United States for general use. Its introduction has caused no small interest. It has been prepared carefully, and is intended for the sick and young children especially. It possesses a large amount of nutrition. Pol has been used by two families in Chicago. The flour made from the root is of a gray ish blue color, is slightly granulated, and has a pleasant taste. In its native country it is eaten raw or with water, but foreigners use it as they do corn starch. eigners use it as they do corn starch.

Dramatic Deaths. From the Boston Journal.

What is a dramatic death? Of course, the most dramatic death ever recorded was that of Placut, who dropped dead while paying a bill. Then there was the death of Fabius, who was choked by a hair in some milk; that of Louis VI., who not his down because a pig ran under his horse and caused him to stumble; that of Sautetus, who was paisoned by the albumen in a soft boiled egg, and that of Zeuts, who died from laughter at sight of a hag he had painted.

Her Relatives Are Meatly Grandparents.

from the Now Albany Gazette.

Living near Waferford, in Marshall county, is a little girl who has a multiplicity of grandparents, but ascarcity of relatives in the younger generations. Her name is Anna Hamilton Jeffries. She has three grandfathers, four grandmothers, no uncles, nums, or first consing and never with have. Her father is the baby, her mother is the baby, and she is the youngest of the family.

Philadelphia Tribute to the Late Charles From the Philadelphia Record.

The news of the death of Charles Wallace Brooke will be received with sorrow by the par of Pulladel-phia. He was one of its shining lights. I nt by this city, famous for her lawyers, to the sistercity of New York. Before Mr. Brooks saifted his field of practice, in 1871, he had made a leading position for timeelf in his chosen specialty of criminal picaling, both as a acute reasoner ani as an eloquent arguer. His elo-quence, indeed, was notable outside of his strictly professional forms, and his genial humor (a legacy of his worthy Irish ancestors) won for him the title of "The Wif of the Philadelphia liar." The legal annals of two American cities will preserve the memory of his forensic talents and achievements; but the hearts of a thousand friends will bear in remembrance his honest and kindly personality.

AMERICAN WOOLLENS

A Correspondent Who Profess Them to the Foreign for Patriotic and Other Reasons, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str : I have read with a great deal of interest the articles in Til Sus relative to American woollens, and am much gratified to learn that my argument in behalf of the American product is sustained. I siways demand of my tailor the home product, and he always insists upon two things, viz., that there is no demand for American woollens, and that he does not handle them because they are inferior. To the first statement I assert that the tailor is to blame, because there would be a demand if he would give the American goods a fair show with the foreign, which he does not When a customer wants a suit of clothes the tailor displays his imported goods, and descants upon the excellence of the articles. He never once offers an American product; he does not even show it to the customer, and long experience in this direction leads the customer to the belief that nothing is good but that which comes from England or Scotland. If the tailor will lay the American and English goods set by side for his customer's inspection he will soon find a demand for the product of his own country.

soon find a demand for the product of his own country.

The second proposition, that they are inferior, has been made to me frequently, and when I demand to know wheren they are inferior I am told that the Americans have not learned the art of dyeing. I respond to this that I do not believe it, and that Americans make as good dyes as any foreigner, and to say they do not must, in the nature of things, be an absurding that Americans can produce anything that the customer will pay for.

Of course, these are only subterfuges, and when I announced that if I could not buy American goods I would go elsewhere, an American pattern was produced, from which had a suit made at \$5 less than the price of the English goods, and, after four months' wear. I find the colors as good as the day when first worn, and the goods have proved eatisfactory in every respect.

The whole trouble seems to be with the tailors.

worn, and the goods have proved eatistactory in every respect.

The whole trouble seems to be with the tailora, who force foreign goods upon their customers. Let them display a little more patrictism in equal parts with common sense, and American woollens will be universally used, except by a few Anglomaniacs. An Englishman will not wear anything of American manufacture if he can possibly avoid it. I will not wear anything else if I can help it; yet when I go into a store for collars the dealer shows up his stock as the best English goods, apparently under the impression that I am to be highly favored in being permitted to purchase English goods. When I permitted to purchase English goods.

best English goods, apparently under the impression that I am to be highly favored in being permitted to purchase English goods. When I refuse them and state that American articles are good enough for me he is surprised and regards me as a crank.

This fad for foreign clothes would disappear if the tailors would give their attention to American goods, and they can be forced to it if the buyers will demand American goods or nothing, and they should demand the very best, for the best will not be more costly than good English or Scotch articles of the same class.

I am glad to be able to put The Sun article into the hands of my tailor, and demand what that article states I can get.

WASHINGTON, Feb. S. W. H. LOWDERMILK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. S. W. H. LOWDERMILE.

Tom Pains Anticipated Lyman Abbott. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Dr. Lyman Ab bott is an infidel, if Thomas Paine was. On page 112 of the edition of the "age of Reason." published by the Truth Seaker Company, Paine says of Jonah "It is more probable " " that it has been writ-ten as a fable, to expose the nonsense and satirize the victous and malignant character of a Bible prophet or a malignant priess."

In an interview published last Sunday, accompanied by a statement over a fac simile of his own signature that he had read the proof, Dr. Abbott said that the

to satirize the narrowness of certain Jewish prophets." By anticipating the views, and even the language.

of modern ministers. Paine prepared the world for much that might otherwise have startled the Christian world one hundred years after he was dead NEW YORK, Feb. 7. Honesty and Success,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir! Is material success in life the result of the observance of the successes of the world been due more to grace that to guile? Would Napoleon nave been the great fig-ure in history he is, if he had been truly honest in ure in history he is, if he had been truly honest in ail his dealinss with men? Inn't rigorous honesty the quality of a weak rather than a strong mind? Doesn't the Bible, in example, if not in precept, teach that success follows truckery? Why does 8t. Faul openly speak in commendation of expediency, when expediency; is merely a suphemism for deceit or dishonesty? Hasn't the world been run on that line since the beginning, and is it not remarkable under the circumstances that men are square at all, as the majority are—the was majority of men store the creation having from and still being what may be called unsuccessful, as the world defines the term?

BROOKLYS, N. Y.

OKLYS, N. Y.

Time Called on Potnto Pingres To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Why is it that Mayor-Governor "Spuds" Pingree permits a local or sun time as well as a standard or railroad time in the great city of Detroit? I would ask "Spuds" personally, but he is getting ready for the Bradley Martin ball. It's confusing and annoying to have two times in any civilized place, and the Mayor-Governor should put a stop to fit and I hope that far Srs will call "Spudse" attention to this fact and stop annoying the poor commercial traveller. Jno. M. Hall. Dernort, Feb. 8.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Methylene blue is being employed by Paris doc tors, according to the Lancet, for gastric troubles

After waiting 1,900 years the town of Venosa, the ancient Venusium, where Horace was born, Carlotta, Maximilian of Mexico's widow, whose

physical health during her long insantty had been ood, is now said to be rapidly declining. Tom Burns, the Scotch diver, who some time ago jumped from the Forth bridge, recently succeeded u leaping from a moving train off the bridge over

the Tay. The fall was 100 feet. A fat men's club has been established in Paris under the name of "Les Cent Kilos," no man weigh ng less than 200 pounds being accepted. On state ecasions the club will parade in a body.

Parts sent 15,089,000 New Year's cards through 3,000,000 cards over last year. This contradicts the assertion that the custom is going out of fashion. M. José de Hérédia's poem in honor of the Crar Czarina, read to them by the academician at the dedication of the Alexander III, bridge over the

Seine in Paris, has been excluded from Russia in its printed form by the censorship. Archduchess Stephante of Austria, widow of the Crown Prince Rudelf, appeared recently at a sourt ball for the first time in eight years, the Emperor having modified the court ceremonial so that

he takes place immediately af er the Empress, M. Devie's plan for a revolving palace has been seriously taken up by the commission for the 1980 high, divided into stages that will contain restaur ants and theatres, and moving slowly around a cen-

tral pivot by hydraulic machinery. "John Gabriel Borkman," Ibsen's latest play, fell flat at the first performance in Christiania, the stage management, which Ibsen had taken into his own hands, being particularly bad. This fact is explained by the statement that the author is too si-

lent and too polite to manage the artresses. Chimay divorce troubles are accumulating in the Belgian courts. The ex-Princess Alphonse de Cara Chimay, who eloped seven or eight years ago with one of her servants named Josson, whom she married after the Prince had obtained a divorce from her, is now the defendant in a divorce suf brought by her second husband. Prince Alphonse

is a coustn of the man who married Clara Ward. A remarkable case of the recovery of speech and hearing is reported in the Lancet from the Canton of Ticino in Switzerland. An Italian, aged 41 years the five years ago became a deaf mute in conse quence of a serious disease, was startled by the sudden appearance of a runaway horse, As he jumped aside to avoid the animal, he uttered a loud scream, and after it had gone by found that he was

able to talk and hear. The Rev. Mr. Chaffers has been prohibited from bringing suits in English courts, without first ob-taining the permission of a Judge, by the court of Appeals. The tevereni gentleman has such forty-eight times within a few years against persons by whom he felt that he had been aggrieved, in duding the Prince of Wales, the late Archbishop of Canter-bury, the late and present Lord Chancellers, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, four of the Justices of the High Court of Judicature, and the authorities of the British Museum.

Melancholta on account of the loss of two children has developed an aunormal appetite in an Odes's woman 32 years of age, whose case is reported in the Janutanhe Medicin, sche Wochenschrift, She first tried to commit suicide by drinking petroleum and s solution of earbolic acid. She then took to swall lowing metallic objects, beginning with needles hairpins, buttons, and steel pens, and winding up with forks and teaspoons. The doctor, who took thirty-seven pieces of hardware out of her stomach, asked her how she got them down. She answered: "Oh, is is easy with the handle first."